ABSTRACT

A computer system provides a technique of optimizing video output utilizing digital-to-analog converter characterization data. A plurality of digital-to-analog converters for a plurality of color channels of a video subsystem of the computer system are driven with a set of predetermined input digital values. The resulting plurality of output analog voltages from the plurality of digital-to-analog converters are measured and then stored in a non-volatile memory as a plurality of digital characterization values. Color management software of the computer system performs color correction based on the plurality of digital characterization values.